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WEDNESDAY
JANUARY 16, 1952

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 40 PRUTA
VOL. XXVIII, No. 7161

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Column One
By David Courtney

PERHAPS the U.N. started on the wrong foot. Instead of spending most of its time trying to fix up relationships between the big powers, it might have done better to look into the general social structure of the world. It might have been wise to attempt to sort out the rights and wrongs of peoples, rather than of governments and power rivalries. The world's peril lies along the fringe of the sovereign entities of today. Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan, Persia, Indo-China, Malaya — the fires burn fiercely in each of these and some others; and would it not be sensible to concentrate on putting them out rather than upon building monstrous fire-engines to deal with the matter when it becomes a world conflagration? It would certainly be cheaper.

■

THE British are deeply in trouble in Egypt, Persia and Malaya. It is unfortunate for the British themselves; for the Egyptians, the Persians and the Malayans; and for the world at large. The protesting peoples have put themselves in the wrong over and over again, but it is hard to be sure that the British are in the right. France is deeply in trouble in Morocco, Tunisia and Indo-China; and there again, if the nationalists put themselves in the wrong, the consequence is not to put France in the right; and whatever the wrongs and the rights, the world, at this dangerous, power-competing stage, is the worse for it. The answer is not to give sovereignty to everyone who wants it — there is too much of it about already: sovereignty, like everything else nowadays, needs fair rationing and some qualification. By the same token, where imperial subjection or semi-subjection is thrown off, crazy nationalism which ignores the more spacious responsibilities of sovereignty is no good substitute. Too often, the disputes of today are between an out-of-date conception of nationalism and an out-of-date colonial conception. The U.N., if it were able to live up to its own pretensions, should not be above defining and imposing the general principles along which the inevitable change from subjection or semi-subjection to real self-government and sovereignty now or progressively, should take place.

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TUNISIA, like so many other countries with one hand free and the other tied, it just now in ferment. There have been serious demonstrations in Tunis. The nationalist leaders have sent up a petition to the U.N. praying for full self-government. After 18 months of negotiations between the Tunisian leaders and the French Government, there is deadlock. The U.N., there is not a doubt, will evade the issue. Rifle-shots, stones, and the customary mechanics of mob violence will take the place of orderly public opinion; soldiers, police, and prisons, the place of orderly authority. In many ways, the French have tried to be fair; and the nationalists to be moderate. But the final solution offered by France stuck obstinately to some of the worst features of colonialism. It claimed for French residents of Tunisia a privileged position over native Tunisians and other non-Tunisian residents. It lumped together the conciliatory advocates of self-government with the fanatical nationalistic movements and from that point on built up French claims, in law and expediency, to exercise ultimate legislative authority, leaving only a very restricted form of self-government to the Tunisians. The French, as has been said, are not without goodwill and a genuine desire to do the right thing by the Tunisians; but some obstinate bogey has come clawing up from the dungeons of outworn imperialism to scare off the indispensable concessions to Tunisian dignity.

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CLEARLY, before long all these bogeys will have to be collected in the market-squares of colonial nations and burned. They have given us nothing but trouble from Saigon to Sierra Leone. They are the real enemies of genuine democracy.

Tel Aviv, January 16.

British Repulse Commando Raid With Field Guns

ISMAILIA, Tuesday (Reuter).—British troops opened fire with field guns today for the first time in the Canal Zone battles.

After heavy exchanges of rifle and machinegun fire, a battery opened up across the Sweetwater canal and dropped ten rounds among Egyptian "commandos" who were attacking a road block and filtration plant near the huge ordnance depot at Tel El Kebir.

The First Guards Brigade H.Q. said that, after that, all firing from the Egyptians ceased. There was no immediate report of casualties.

For ten days commando units 20 to 30 strong have been infiltrating into the zone for large-scale operations. A British military spokesman said today that the British drew satisfaction from the fact that the terrorists had come into the open.

The commandos consist chiefly of Cairo students. Some crept in for Saturday's nine-hour battle, then got out again.

In Cairo today, 500 secondary school students demonstrating against "mediation" overturned a tramcar and stormed along the main street towards the Prime Minister's office and the British and US Embassies.

Police stopped them with tear-gas bombs, shots in the air and a baton charge in which several boys were injured.

Demonstrations were also staged in other parts of Cairo.

The students called for immediate total evacuation of British troops from the Canal Zone and protested against any form of mediation between Britain and Egypt. (King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia is reported to have offered King Farouk his good offices for a settlement.)

Workers downed tools in Cairo factories to attend the funeral of an Egyptian airline pilot killed at Tel El Kebir yesterday.

Most bars and cafes in Alexandria were closed tonight after being visited by students groups, who demanded a shut-down in mourning for Egyptians killed in the Canal Zone.

Egypt's Chamber of Deputies tonight passed a bill providing terms up to life imprisonment for any collaboration with foreign forces in Egypt. The Senate is expected to consider the bill next week.

The Senate last night approved the sum of 300,000 Egyptian pounds to be earmarked for relief of workers who had left their jobs with the British forces. It also allotted 100,000 Egyptian pounds to train "Liberation" units.

Britain Asks Aid

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter).—Britain has approached the Netherlands and Norwegian Governments about the possibility of these countries offering technical aid in the running of the Suez Canal, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The spokesman said talks had taken place between Foreign Office officials and the Netherlands Embassy in London. The U.S. and France are also expected in diplomatic quarters here to be approached shortly on the same matter.

Britain, U.S. Offer Egypt 50% Oil Cut

CAIRO, Tuesday (Reuter). — Soliman Ghannam Pasha, the Egyptian Minister of Commerce and Industry, announced in Parliament last night that the British-owned Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields Company and the American-owned Socony-Vacuum Oil Company had offered to share their profits with the Egyptian Government on a 50-50 basis.

The two companies, which are seeking oil prospecting concessions along the Red Sea Coast and in the Sinai Peninsula, recently signed similar agreements with other Arab Governments.

Ghannam said the offer was under consideration.

Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields jointly operates the Budr oil wells with Socony-Vacuum.

Egypt produces more than 2,000,000 tons of petrol a year.

New Cabinet Sworn In By Baudouin

BRUSSELS, Tuesday (Reuter). — Belgium's third successive all-Catholic government was sworn in by 21-year-old King Baudouin at the Royal Palace in Brussels today. Premier Jean Van Houtte, 44-year-old Senator and Finance Minister in the previous Government, formed the cabinet after three days of negotiations.

M. Joseph Pholien's Government had collapsed seven days ago after criticism from the Social Christian (Catholic) leaders.

The new cabinet represents a reshuffle of the old and a redistribution of portfolios, rather than a clear-cut Government change. Only two new Ministers—M. Albert Edouard Janssen, Finance, and M. Jean Duvieusart, Economic Affairs — have been brought in.

Cabinet Free To Talk with Bonn

By Moshe Brilliant, POST Parliamentary Correspondent

The authority which the Knesset last week gave to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee in the question of negotiations with Germany for reparations was passed on to the Government yesterday. The Committee, which has been empowered by the Knesset to determine the final line of action in the matter, voted to give the Cabinet the green light "to act in the matter of reparations from Germany in accordance with the needs of the hour."

This left the Government free to take up the Bonn Government's offer to discuss Israel's claim for $1,000m. reparations from Western Germany for non-identifiable Jewish property despoiled and plundered by the Nazis. The Committee's decision yesterday noted that the basis of Israel's approach would be the Government's declaration in the Knesset last Wednesday stating that satisfaction of the claim for reparations would not "remedy the situation" nor wipe out the Nazi atrocities."

Before the Committee yesterday, Mr. Sharett said the Government had not yet decided on its line of action and asked for authority to act freely in the matter. In reply to questions he is reported to have indicated some of the conditions designed to assure that negotiations with the Bonn Government would not lead to diplomatic, economic or social relations. He indicated that German representatives would not be permitted to enter Israel, and that no Israelis would be sent to Germany; that the Israel negotiators would not be of cabinet level or high level officials; the Israel Consulate at Munich would be closed should the occupying powers withdraw from Germany.

Opposition Maintained

The Opposition parties voted against the decision which they argued negated the resolution of the Knesset directing the Committee "to determine the line of action in accordance with circumstances and conditions." The Opposition last night appealed to the House Committee against what they claimed was the misinterpretation of the Knesset resolution and petitioned the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Meir Argov, to stay the execution of yesterday's resolution until after the ruling of the House Committee is received. Mr. Argov told reporters later that the Committee's decision remains valid unless and until it is reversed. The Government was therefore free to take action.

At the meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Haim Landau (Herut) again proposed a national plebiscite, but this was voted down as were a move by the General Zionists to postpone the vote and a motion by Mapam that the Committee should take no action before the Government submits its proposed plan.

The vote was 8-6. The seven Mapai members and the representatives of Hapoel Hamizrahi voting for the resolution and the General Zionists, Mapam and Herut members opposing. One Mapam member was absent.

Committee Statement

A statement published by the Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday said:

In accordance with the declaration by the Government in the Knesset, and on the basis of the authority vested in it by the Knesset, the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, after being informed of the preliminary principles which the Government proposes to follow, decides to delegate the Government to act in the matter of reparations in accordance with the needs of the hour.

After the Government determines its plan for the first phase of activities, a report will be given to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.

House Group Votes To Suspend Begin

The Knesset House Committee voted last night to suspend the Herut leader, Mr. Menahem Begin, until the Passover recess "for his speech threatening the Knesset with acts of violence." He will not lose his immunity, however. This recommendation will be brought to the Knesset plenary next week. There will be a debate which is expected to take up two sessions.

The resolution did not detail what the threats were but a Mapai representative said privately the reference was to Mr. Begin's statement to Mr. Ben Gurion, "We'll die together," and to declarations, "The stones are mine," and "You'll all be destroyed."

Herut members denied that Mr. Begin had said any of these things in his shouts across the floor. The official record of the tumultuous session is not complete.

The House Committee also passed resolutions denouncing the rioters outside the Knesset and thanking the police for the protection.

There was also a proposal in the Committee by Mr. Pinhas Rosen (Progressive) calling upon the Attorney General to take action against Mr. Begin in connection with the disturbances outside the Knesset. This was not accepted.

Also defeated was a joint motion by the General Zionists and Mapam calling for an enquiry into the whole matter.

In the debate next week, it will be made clear that the proposed punishment of Mr. Begin is for events inside the House and had nothing to do with the disturbances outside.

Finance Committee Gets Comptroller's Report

The second annual report of the State Comptroller, covering the fiscal year 1950-51, has been presented to the Knesset Financial Committee, it was announced yesterday.

The 160 page report covers the structure and activities of the State Comptroller's Office, and audit reports on the Treasury, the Foreign Ministry, the economic and other ministries, reports on communications projects, local authorities, and the efficiency of Government offices. Attached to the report was a sketch of each ministry.

The Finance Committee of the Knesset yesterday agreed to raise the ceiling on purchases of dollar-linked bonds from IL.250 per person to IL. 500. Children will also be permitted to buy the same amount.

The sale of bonds to insurance companies, foreign companies and to charitable organizations was also permitted.

A delegation of book and newspaper importers yesterday urged the Education Committee to press for allocations of IL.500,000 for import of reading material, compared with IL.200,000 last year.

Development Budget Debate Concluded

The IL.85,000,000 development budget for the fiscal year ending March 31 was adopted by the Knesset last night, after a debate covering two days which afforded the opposition groups another opportunity to present their criticism of Government's economic policy.

The General Zionists complained that the development programme did not allow scope for private enterprise. Their chief spokesman, Mayor Israel Rokach, of Tel Aviv, did not forget his city's interests and pressed for a deep water port in Tel Aviv and for afforestation work in the cities.

Mapam, represented by Dr. Moshe Sneh and Mr. Aharon Zisling, complained that the main sources of the budget were "subjugating," such as the American grant-in-aid and the Export Import Bank loans. They abstained from voting against the appropriations, although they complained that there was not enough emphasis on actual development.

Herut Claims

Herut representatives, Dr. Yohanan Bader and Mr. Eliezer Shostak, also claimed that only 55 per cent of the budget went for actual development and the rest for services which should be covered in the ordinary budget. They also complained that IL.75m. came from foreign sources and only IL.1m. locally. This, they said, was not in accordance which the promise that Israel itself would foot one-third of the cost of developing the country.

Dr. Herbert Foerder (Progressive) urged a 10 per cent cut in the budget saying the country could not afford such a broad programme. He also advocated more emphasis on increased productivity and called for an increase in the appropriation for industry.

Pe'er Unbalanced, Doctor Says

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Gershon Pe'er, due to appear before the Magistrate's Court here this morning in connection with Saturday's robbery from the Feuchtwanger Bank in Tel Aviv, was absent when the court hearing opened today. Dr. Avraham Rabinovitz, Director of the Bat Yam Government Mental Home, told Magistrate Z. Waldman that the accused was mentally unbalanced and unfit to appear in court.

The Magistrate agreed to the requests of the police and the doctor and ordered Pe'er to be remanded in a mental home for 15 days and not in prison. He was removed today to Acre Government Mental Home.

Present in court at the time of the hearing were Pe'er's aged mother and his brother-in-law. The latter pleaded that the accused be allowed to enter a private mental home until his trial. This was refused on the grounds that a police guard was not possible in a private home.

Violent in Jail

After Pe'er's return from the search on the Nathanya seashore yesterday morning, he was taken to the Government Mental Home in Beer Ya'acov, but there was apparently no room for him there. He was immediately taken to the Bat Yam Mental Home, where he was examined and then removed to the Ramat Gan prison.

During the 24 hours he spent at Ramat Gan the police claim, he disrobed, smashed everything on which he could lay his hands and threatened the prison guards. Pe'er, who is exceptionally strong, reportedly thought himself to be a commander of an underground movement, and was angry at "those under his charge" for failing to carry out his orders.

The management of Feuchtwanger Bank, Ltd., announced today that all but about IL.2,000 of the stolen securities had been recovered; these, being registered in the names of the owners, are of no value to unauthorised persons. The bank expressed its thanks to the Police for their speedy action in recovering the major part of the stolen goods, and pointed out that the delay in notifying the police had been due to the taxi strike and telephone breakdowns.

Double Markets Plan Rejected

The Economic Committee of the Knesset yesterday rejected a proposal to establish double markets in certain foodstuffs, which had been designed to allow the free sale of some foods in addition to the rations.

Ad Hoc Committee Votes To Retain Larger P.C.C.

Communists Charge U.N. Bombed POW's

TOKYO, Tuesday (Reuter). — The U.N. Command was tonight investigating a Communist charge that an Allied aircraft bombed a North Korean prison camp on Monday night, killing ten U.N. prisoners and wounding 60.

North Korean General Lee Sang Cho told the cease-fire negotiators at Panmunjom today the plane dropped three bombs on the hospital in prison camp No. 8 at Kandong. The Communists would provide casualty lists "soon," he said.

Allied negotiator Rear Admiral C. R. Libby did not comment on the accusation, but a U.N. spokesman said later that tactical reports of air operations were being studied to determine whether there was any truth in it. According to the last information received in Tokyo, the Kandong camp held 1,591 South Koreans and only one American.

The negotiators met today in an atmosphere charged with suspicion, each side accusing the other of evading the issues which are blocking progress over the supervision of a cease-fire and the exchange of prisoners.

In the cease-fire supervision subcommittee, the Allies told the Communists they intended to stand firm on their proposal to ban the building of airfields during a truce.

Along the 230-kilometre battle-line there was almost no activity today. The only action up to midday was on the central front, where a Communist probe by 100 men was repulsed by Allied infantry.

Fifth Air Force H.Q. tonight denied the Communist charge that an Allied aircraft bombed a North Korean prison camp on Monday night. A spokesman in Korea said no Fifth Air Force planes had attacked Kandong, scene of the alleged bombing. Reports said that heavy snow fell over North Korea on Monday night and visibility was poor.

Sponsors Oppose Resolution

PARIS, Tuesday. — The U.N. Special Political Committee voted today to continue the Palestine Conciliation Commission in an enlarged form. The resolution, as adopted, incorporated almost all of the points for which Arab delegations had been pressing. However, it may be changed when it comes before the full General Assembly for final approval.

Voting on many of the separate paragraphs was extremely close in the Committee, where the majority rule prevails. In the Assembly plenary sessions, however, a two-thirds majority is needed for approval, and it is questionable whether so much support can be lined up by the Arabs.

The Committee voted to increase the membership of the Commission from three to seven, with the additional members to be appointed by the Assembly. Turkey, France and the U.S. have made up the P.C.C. during its three years of existence.

Resolution Changed

The resolution adopted today was originally submitted by France, Turkey, Britain and the U.S., with substantial amendments by Canada which were accepted by the sponsors. During today's process of approval, however, the Committee also incorporated amendments by Colombia, the Philippines, Afghanistan, Persia and Indonesia. These amendments made the final product unacceptable to the four original sponsors and they voted against it.

The vote on the resolution as a whole was 43 to 13, with two nations abstaining.

The resolution originally presented by the U.S., Britain, France and Turkey failed in its finally approved form to name the future H.Q. of the enlarged commission.

The four sponsors had recommended the transfer of the present H.Q. from Jerusalem to New York, with representation left in Jerusalem. But in a paragraph by paragraph vote, this was rejected by 22 votes to 21, with eight abstentions.

U.N. observers believe some solution over the site may be found before the resolution reaches the General Assembly for final approval.

Prime Responsibility

The resolution mentioned that it "considers that the governments concerned have the primary responsibility for reaching a settlement of their outstanding differences, in conformity with the resolutions of the General Assembly on Palestine." It also "noted with regret" that previous resolutions of the Assembly have not been implemented, "in particular with regard to the repatriation of refugees wishing to return to their homes and also with regard to the just and equitable evaluation of any compensation for the properties of those not wishing to return."

Israel had strongly objected to inclusion of any references in the resolution to previous resolutions of the Assembly on the ground that these statements had failed to produce any kind of a settlement and that a new approach should be made possible. It especially opposed mention of the point about return of the Palestine refugees on the ground that such large Arab groups cannot be assimilated into the Israel economy and should be accepted for resettlement by the Arab States just as Israel has accepted Jewish refugees from Arab States.

The paragraph-by-paragraph vote in the Committee today indicated that the Assembly may not give a two-thirds majority to inclusion of these references. There may be difficulty, too, in getting sufficient support for the expanded membership of the Commission.

A Soviet resolution calling for the abolition of the commission was rejected by 48 to five — the Cominform countries — and one abstention, Israel.

The final draft noted with regret that the P.C.C. had not been able to fulfil its mandate, and reminded the disputing Governments they still had the primary responsibility for settling their differences.

The resolution also requested the commission in future to send progress reports to the U.N.

(AP, Reuter)

(Monday's Meeting — Page 3)

Lloyd Urges Sober View of Soviet Bid

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuter). — The British Minister of State, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, told the Political Committee at its afternoon session today that false hopes should not be raised by the Soviet plan for simultaneous banning and control of atomic weapons.

Mr. Lloyd declared that the Western powers wanted the establishment of a control organ as a working proposition, and control of all armaments before they agreed on the banning of any particular weapon.

The Western powers had promised to examine in good faith the plan launched by Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky on Saturday. They considered it would be wise to send the disarmament proposals to the 12-nation Disarmament Commission.

Mr. Lloyd added that, in the Western view, it would be necessary to have permanent inspection staffs in various places. None of these matters could be dealt with sufficiently without some interference in domestic sovereignty. The West believed this interference should be limited to a minimum.

Mr. Kuzma Kisselev (Byelorussia), speaking also this morning, asked for U.N. backing for Russia's peace plan on the ground it provided genuine guarantees for settling world differences peacefully. But, he added, true peace-lovers would insist on the "liquidation" of the Atlantic pact, which was aimed at unleashing a new world war.

Mr. Fernand van Langenhove of Belgium thought the Soviet proposals were a step forward, but still repeated a three-year old Russian plan.

Mohammed Fawzi Bey of Egypt said there were several points worthy of further consideration in the Soviet disarmament proposals, and he supported the Western resolution referring that part of Mr. Vyshinsky's plan to the disarmament Commission. Egypt believed the U.N. Charter was itself a peace pact, but favoured the Soviet call for a Big Five peace pact.

The Committee is meeting again tomorrow with 13 speakers still to be heard in the general debate.

Churchill Predicts Period Of Hardship for British People

OTTAWA, Tuesday (Reuter). — Prime Minister Winston Churchill said last night that Britain would not shrink from any measures necessary to restore confidence and maintain solvency in the country. Mr. Churchill said the ordeal before Britain "will be hard, and will not be short."

Britain would go forward with these measures, however unpopular they might be, he said.

Mr. Churchill spoke at a state dinner bringing to a climax his five-day visit to Ottawa, where he has met members of the Canadian Cabinet and told them about his talks with President Truman. The address was broadcast throughout Canada and also over United States.

Recalling his election as Prime Minister, he said his Government had hardly had time yet to learn "the full facts of our economic position." What the Government saw at first, he said, "convinced us of its gravity. By reducing imports by $350m. and other measures, Mr. Churchill said, the Government was striving to "arrest the evils which were advancing and descending upon us."

"We do not want to live on our friends and relatives but to earn our own living and pay our own way so far as the comforts and standards of the British people are concerned," the Prime Minister declared.

Discussing NATO, Mr. Churchill said it was the "surest guarantee" not only of the prevention of war, but of victory should the hopes of peace be blasted.

He said: "This solemn compact has been regarded only in its military aspects, but now we all feel, especially since our visit to Washington, that it is broadening out into the conception of the North Atlantic community of free nations acting together not only for defence, but for the welfare and happiness and progress of all of the peoples of the free world."

Mr. Churchill said that for this the free nations must do all in their power to promote a United Europe and the design of a European army, including Germany.

"I have long been an advocate of both these ideas," the Prime Minister said. "We shall do all in our power to help them to succeed. That does not mean that Great Britain will be a unit in a Federated Europe, nor that her army — already in line upon the Continent and to grow steadily — will be merged in such a way as to lose its identity.

"We stand, with the U.S., shoulder to shoulder with the European army under the Supreme NATO Commander to face whatever aggression may fall upon us."

Eden on Way Home

NEW YORK, Tuesday (AP).—The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, arrived here from Montreal today. He plans to board a plane for London tonight.

Heavy Defence Spending Vital, Truman Says

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP). — Continued heavy defence expenditures are the "tragic necessity of our time," President Truman said last night in his annual economic report to Congress.

"But it is because we seek peace — a just and lasting peace — that we have shouldered this burden," he said. "If despite our efforts another world conflict should come, the cost would be beyond description."

On foreign aid, the President said: "Most of our aid is going to Western Europe. During the two years of the Marshall Plan prior to the Korean outbreak, industrial production in West European countries rose 30 per cent."

U.S. Stops Military Aid to Persia

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuter). — The U.S. has suspended military aid to Persia because the Mossadegh Government failed to sign a Mutual Security Pact agreement, a State Department spokesman disclosed today.

The spokesman, Mr. Michael McDermott, said U.S. Ambassador Loy Henderson was having talks with Persian leaders in Teheran and it was possible shipments might later be resumed.

BRITISH PREPARING

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter).—The British Embassy in Teheran has sent preliminary warning to nine British Consular offices in Persia telling staffs to leave by the January 21 deadline set by the Persian Government for closure of the Consulates, according to press despatches received here today.

Eban Deplores 'Indecent Speed' Of Reconciliation with Germany

PARIS, Tuesday (AP). — Mr. Abba Eban, Israel Ambassador to the U.S., told the U.N. Correspondents Association tonight that he thinks the process of the reconciliation of Germany is going forward "at indecent speed."

Inteviewed in the association's weekly programme, Mr. Eban questioned whether Germany would be a real force for peace as a partner in Europe's defence.

"I believe that our grave apprehension at what we regard as the shockingly premature reintroduction of an unrepentant Germany into the international family is shared by many people," he said.

"We expressed it openly and frankly, whereas others seemed to have some inhibition about joining us.

"We believe that until there are genuine signs of permanent denazification, until there is real and tangible evidence of repentance among the people of Germany, it would be a source of danger and potential conflagration in Europe to make Germany a revived, independent military and industrial power."

Mr. Eban charged that "the present generation of Germans, which is the generation which participated or acquiesced in the brutal murder, asphixiation and slaughter of millions of people, is not likely to be a fitting partner, either morally or effectively, in the defence of any democratic or moral values."

One reporter asked him if Israel was not afraid of becoming a victim of its own policies and anti-Semitism, whether a bold gesture of friendship for Germany might not help matters.

Mr. Eban replied that anti-Semitism has "permanent roots, apparently, in the soil of German history. Anybody who follows the recent developments of German opinion must reach the conclusion there is no evidence at all that Germany regrets anything about the last war — except having lost it." He said Israel and the world should take an austere, severe attitude towards Germany, "until some genuine sign of a change of heart arrives."

In answer to other questions, he said Israel held no brief for the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936, but had certain views on how treaties should be revised. In any case, Mr. Eban said, the Suez Canal should be kept open for shipping.

U.N. Agency to Check On Trust Territories

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuter). — The U.N. Trusteeship Committee is to set up a subcommittee to study the problem of Trust territories allegedly annexed by administering powers under the guise of customs, fiscal or administration unions. The subcommittee will report before the next session of the General Assembly.

A resolution setting it up and calling for vigilance against such situations was carried last night by 33 votes to seven, with seven abstentions.

Sponsored by India, the Philippines and Brazil, the resolution was opposed by Australia, Belgium, Britain, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the U.S.

It called for a particular investigation by the U.N. into the significance of France's action of including Togoland and the Cameroons in the French Union.

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Social & Personal

The Hebrew University gave a reception to the members of its Board of Governors at the Israel Touring Club in Talbieh, Jerusalem, on Monday evening. Prof. Benzion Dinaburg, Minister of Education, spoke, and other addresses of welcome were given by Professor Moshe Schwabe, Rector of the University, and Dr. David W. Senator, Executive Vice-President. Dr George Wise, President of the American Friends of the Hebrew University, replied on behalf of the guests.

Mr. David Woodward, Press Counsellor to the British Legation in Tel Aviv, was yesterday evening presented with a Jewish National Fund Golden Book Certificate by the six newspapermen who made up the recent Israel press delegation to the United Kingdom. Mr. Woodward had accompanied the party on their tour.

Professor A. May, expert in finance and budgetary matters, of the University of Amsterdam, has arrived here at the invitation of the State Comptroller's Office. He will deliver a series of lectures within the framework of the State Comptroller and Civil Service Commission's courses for civil servants.

Mrs. Esther Kish, Matron of the Wizo Mothercraft Training Centre, left for Britain yesterday on a fund-raising drive.

Dr. George K. Smelser, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, New York, and of the U.S. Office of Naval Research, Washington, will speak on "Experimental Studies in Exophthalmus," at 6 o'clock this evening in the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School.

Dr Redcliffe N Salaman, F.R.S., will speak to the Jerusalem Rotary Club on "What Is In a Name" at 1.15 p.m. today at the King David Hotel, Jerusalem.

The Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club will hold a business meeting tomorrow.

BIRTH

YANOWICZ — To Anny (nee Lapin), wife of Mr. Paul Yanowicz, on Saturday, January 12, 1952, at the Assutah Hospital, Tel Aviv — a daughter.

MARRIAGE

HAHN—FENYVESI

The marriage took place in Tel Aviv yesterday between Lothar Hahn and Agnes (nee Fenyvesi).

Gafni Buried At Nahlat Yitzhak

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Mr. Shimon Gafni, former Mahal Director in Israel, was buried in the Nahlat Yitzhak cemetery today. The cortege left from the offices of the Hitachdut Olei America and was escorted through the city by police outriders.

Mr. Gafni, who was killed in a road accident late Sunday night, had only 10 days earlier taken up a new appointment as public relations officer of the Palestine Economic Corporation. He had previously been in charge of the personnel Department of El Al.

The mourners included directors of the P.E.C. and El Al, comrades from the Israel Air Force, members of the Hitachdut Olei America, as well as members of the various overseas volunteer organizations. Mr. Gafni, who was 27, was born in Boston.

Where to Go

JERUSALEM

9-4: Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Romema, Bus 3A. Feeding time: 3-3 p.m.

9-1; 2-5: Exhibition of oils and water colours by J. Zaritsky. Also: Selected works from the Museum's collections. Bezalel Museum.

9-1; 4-6: Archaeological Exhibition: Dept. of Antiquities; 36 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.

10-6: Banhedria Tombs.

11.30-12.30: Film Shows of Israel: Karen Hayesod Head Office.

TEL AVIV

10-1; 3-7: Exhibition of portraits by Elly Mitamare, Katz Gallery, 97 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv.

2-6: Exhibition of paintings and pastels of Blanka Tauber and sculpture by Kosso Eloul. Also: Swiss Poster. Tel Aviv Museum.

7 & 9.40 p.m.: George Val presents "La-La-Lo News" by Lica Grunberg: Yasha Heifetz Hall.

8 p.m.: "The Glass Menagerie". Premiere performance. Chamber Theatre; Mograbi Hall.

8.30 p.m.: Piano Recital — Prins Saluman — Museum.

HAIFA

9 a.m.-5.30 p.m.: Theological and Scientific Library—Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gilad.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Givaat Resharim, 2703 Pillers, Jaffa Rd., 3507. — TEL AVIV: Kitivia, 22 Hayarkon, 5566 Emanuel, 62 Rav Yehuda, 2158. Abou Ha'am, 51 Abou Ha'am, 3851 Ziva, Hatikva Qu., 67408. Trufa, Givat Aliya (Jaffa), 80321. RAMAT GAN: 51 Bialik. GIVATAYIM: None. HAIFA: Masor, German Colony, 4758 Geula, 12 Herzon, 6854. Kiryat Haim: Bialik, 7230. Mt. Carmel: Merkaz, 4979.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA
TEL AVIV — Habimah
Tuesday, Jan. 22 — 8.30 p.m.
HAIFA — Ararat
Thursday, Jan. 24 — 9 p.m.
HERZLIYA — Beit Ha'am
Thursday, Jan. 31 — 8.30 p.m.
'Fledermaus'
(THE BAT)
Operetta in 3 acts by Johann Strauss
Participants:
EDDI DE PHILIPPE
D. Halpern, J. Stid, A. Ziegler, F. Fuller, O. Rack, E. Cohen, D. Drori, Dan Tudor, A. Gabrowski, M. Sorin.
Conductor: G. SINGER
Tickets: Haifa: Ginsburg, Rehovot: Pelbourn.

Conservatism and the Use Of Our Natural Resources

POST Economic Correspondent

The example of the adobe houses discussed in the first article of this series is of special interest because it demonstrates the strange conservative attitude which persists in this country despite the search for better methods and the accepted principle that we must exploit all our resources. Because mud huts were used by the Arabs in this country, there is a prejudice against them as being uncivilized.

But people overlook the fact that this method of building is now being used in the United States. Perhaps the example of the Army which plans to experiment with adobes will help dispel existing doubts, and push forward a scheme which might well create a revolution in mass housing.

Local raw materials in the Negev caused high hopes when they were first discovered. It is perhaps hardly surprising that first reports were somewhat exaggerated. With the discovery of Kaolin, a porcelain industry on a vast scale was envisaged; sand for glass-making was praised even before it was thoroughly tested, and tales of fantastic possibilities made the deserted regions of the Negev sound like a new Eldorado. A violent reaction followed, when some of the materials proved to be of second-grade quality, and when industry complained that it could import raw material from abroad cheaper than it could transport it from the South. But there is almost as much exaggeration in the stories of disappointment as in the original talk of success.

There is always difficulty in switching over from one sort of raw material to another, and with transport costs in Israel as high as they are, it is not surprising that imports from Belgium should be cheaper than the material brought from beyond Beersheba. We must realize that soon we shall have no choice, that we shall be forced to use our own raw materials for years to come, and that part of the difficulties will stem from labour and transport problems and questions of general development.

In addition to minerals, certain plants and agricultural produce can be used for industry. In this field experiments are only just starting. Flax is one of the few plants which has been cultivated on a larger scale, and has succeeded very well. From a few thousand dunams of experimental crops, production is now rapidly expanding. There are no doubt other possibilities. Research workers talk of plants which grow in salt water in the Negev and can provide cellulose for paper manufacture. But lack of funds curtails experiments. Surely the development budget could help here.

More Research

Many local raw materials need further research into their properties and into methods to make them profitable. In a capitalist state much of this research would be done by individual industrialists. Manufacturers in this country are only slowly beginning to appreciate this side of industrial adaptation, and much of the burden of research must necessarily fall on the Government. The Negev authority and other institutions are, in fact, now engaged in this work. The discovery of phosphates, for example, has been followed by laboratory work, and Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. have based their production on material from Tel-Yeruham.

Much remains to be done. Agriculture and industry will both have to use every opportunity to find and exploit local raw materials. Cooperation with the Government and with scientific institutions must become closer. Some of the experiments might result in disappointment, and use of local raw materials will not open an avenue to easy riches. But it will save a certain amount of foreign currency and enable us to make the most of our opportunities.

This is the second of two articles by The POST Economic Correspondent on Local Raw Materials.

50% PAY RISE FOR ARAB TEACHERS

POST Correspondent

Israel's 700 Arab teachers will soon receive an average 50 per cent increase in salary, about IL.20, in accordance with the recent Government announcement in the Knesset equalizing the pay of Jewish and Arab teachers, it was learned in Jerusalem recently. This will be the first increase in their basic pay since the establishment of the State.

About a year ago the Arab teachers joined the Israel Teachers' Association in a body. Since then the Association has been pressing the Government to accept the principle of equal pay for equal educational background and experience.

The basic salary for qualified Arab teachers — exclusive of cost-of-living, family, administrative and seniority allowances — will be increased to IL.36. Unqualified teachers will receive between IL.27 and IL.33, depending upon which of three grades they fall into.

In the past, Arab teachers received a maximum of IL.70 to IL.80 monthly, due mainly to the fact that many of them have large families. Under the new scheme, they will receive almost IL.100 a month.

Since last April, Arab teachers have received a special IL.10 a month allowance, similar to Jewish teachers.

Diamonds Found In Police Search

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — When police found a 1¼-carat diamond in a Nahlat Ganim house on Sunday the owner reportedly admitted having smuggled it into Israel. He said he had brought it from Rumania cemented into one of his teeth.

Some 35 smaller diamonds were discovered in a police check on a house in Bnei Brak.

In Allenby Road here on Sunday a woman from Tira Me'hara near Haifa was detained after she had allegedly bought 20 gold Sovereigns illegally.

Kissing Thief Gets Two Year Term

HAIFA, Tuesday. — Sallah Amis Sallakh, 19, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on eight charges of housebreaking and theft by Judge H. Zohar at the District Court here yesterday. At the Bet Hahalutzot in Rehov Yallag, which he burgled twice in one night, he also kissed one of the girls, he told police.

He had asked the judge to take his illness and his addiction to hashish into consideration.

World Slump Can Only Be Eased, Not Stopped

PARIS, Tuesday (AP). — Five economic experts agreed in a U.N. survey published yesterday that the world needs a "shock absorber" plan for future recessions.

But they warned, no practical or acceptable plan can be drafted to meet a depression as big as that which hit the United States in 1930.

The survey listed some ideas which might help lessen the international impact of a minor economic fluctuation:

Giving the International Monetary Fund greater reserves to handle short-run fluctuations in foreign exchange receipts.

Setting up multilateral quota systems or buffer stock buying to reduce the impact of short-run swings in demand and supply of primary products.

Expanding long-term lending by the International Bank for reconstruction and development.

The survey chose the U.S. to illustrate the effect of a recession, especially in undeveloped areas, "since we believe that in future the real danger to the economic stability of the rest of the world lies in recessions originating in the U.S."

It said that any planning to lessen the impact is a "small insurance premium to pay" but blueprints and fixed rules of rigid and automatic stabilization devices were not useful.

Post-Arming Threat

The expert panel was formed by James W. Angel, Columbia University, New York; G.D. MacDougall, Oxford University; Xavier Marques, alternate Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund and former Professor at Mexico's National School of Economics; HLA Myint, Burmese economist now lecturing at Oxford, and Trevor W. Swan, Australian National University.

The report added, "Beyond the present problems of inflation and shortages there is the possibility of a post re-armament recession, particularly in the U.S. No one can say how long the rearmament programme will continue or how it may expand or contract.

"It may prove possible to compensate for changes in defence production by changes in civilian production so that the total output maintains an even trend. But any substantial or sudden cutback in rearmament would clearly involve a serious risk of recession and even a levelling off of the programme would mean a drop in the secondary defence demands for inventories, plant, and equipment."

REVIEW OF OPINION IN YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

Taxi Drivers' Monopoly Severely Criticized

Commenting on the taxi strike, "Ha'aretz" (Independent) asserts that the drivers have a virtual monopoly because the purchase of a taxi is one of the most difficult undertakings in this country. Whereas the country's 1,100 organized taxi drivers are in the Histadrut, the paper says, they do not, in fact, constitute a trade union but rather an association of property owners not unlike the Landlords' Union. Wishing to preserve their monopoly, they demand that the Government grant no more taxi licences.

It is true, "Ha'aretz" says, that taxi owners must pay high prices for spare parts, but since their income is so high, they can afford it. The drivers' plea that licences be given first and foremost to those who have already worked for many years, and whose cars are out of order, is justified, the paper feels, but the decision should be made by the Government. At most, the role of the Taxi Drivers' Union should be advisory.

The Ministry of Communications should not be intimidated by strike threats, says the paper, because it is entitled to withdraw the licences of those who wish to exploit their monopolistic status, and, without any valid reason, paralyze a vital public service. There are enough drivers in this country interested in receiving a licence. A driver is considered a semi-skilled worker in all other countries, and, "Ha'aretz" says, there is no reason why he should earn more than a cabinet minister here.

Open Letter to Pinkas

A "Davar" (Histadrut) contributor also criticizes the strike in an open letter to the Communications' Minister. The public, he says, is tired of the neglect displayed by the drivers, especially of "Sherut" taxis. Were regular taxi stations to be established, he predicts, almost 400 taxis could daily carry thousands of Tel Avivians to and from work, thus alleviating considerably the difficult situation created in recent months by the deterioration of the bus service.

A "Haboker" (General Zionist) editorial on the same subject voices the suspicion that the progressive deterioration in the transport situation recently is the result of a deliberate "go-slow" policy by the cooperatives. The Histadrut-Eshed agreement was reached because the Histadrut needs the support of the drivers and their families, while the drivers need Histadrut backing in their negotiations with the Government. It is to be feared, therefore, that the price of this agreement will be paid by the public, the paper says.

In other countries, cooperatives serve the public, "Haboker" concludes, while here the public has financed the cooperatives in their periods of deficit. Now that the situation has changed, the public, with no say at all, has been delivered unconditionally into the hands of the cooperatives.

Both "Davar" and "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) organizations send greetings to the conference of cooperative organisations opening in Nathanya today. "Al Hamishmar" traces the movement's development from the establishment of "Hamashbir" in 1916, and demands further extension of the cooperative movement and activization of its members. "Davar" says that the conference will consider important supply problems involving the 400,000 members of the consumers' cooperatives and the entire country.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 43.9, 32.3 & 322 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 8.00, 12.00, 1.30, 6, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m.; **English:** 2 and 9.30 p.m.; **Arabic Programme** (including News): 8.01 a.m., 2.15 and 7.15 p.m.; **French:** 2 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Musical Clock (R) 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies. 8.50 Oriental Music (R). 8.45 Close Down.

10.00 a.m. Morning Concert (R). 10.30 Piano Duets (R). 10.45 Southern Rhythm (R). 11.00 Housewives' Corner. 11.45 Concert Hall (R). 12.02 Break for Music (R). 12.30 Programme for Hospitals. 1.00 Soldiers' Programme (R). 1.45 Programme Announcements. 3.15 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Variety (R) 4.30 Cello Recital: Ruth Hassin-Levenson. 4.45 Programme for Yemenites. 5.00 Child's Corner. 5.15 Children's Hour. 5.45 Bible Reading. Classical Request Programme. 7.45 Military Band (R). 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.45 Opening of the Jubilee Convention of the Keren Kayemet LeIsrael. 9.45 Light Music (R). 10.00 Vocal Recital: Antonia Weiss. 10.30 Chamber Music: String Quartet in G minor (Debussy). 11.05 Close Down.

Immigrants' Hour (32.3 & 460 M.): 6.30 p.m. **French;** 7.00 p.m. **Ladino;** 7.30 p.m. **Yiddish;** 8.00 p.m. **Turkish;** 8.15 p.m. **Persian.**

Kol Zion Lagola (32.3 M.): 11.30 p.m. Newsreel. 11.45 Teaching Trades to Immigrants. 12.00 Vocal Recital: Chava Holban.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (31.32 & 42.05 M.): 6.30 p.m. News. 6.40 News Talk. 6.45 Questions & Answers.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (230, 225 & 44.6 M.): 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements. 6.35 Choirs. 6.45 Melodies. 6.55 Tomorrow's "Hamahane." 7.00 Jazz. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Songs. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.30 News. 8.45 Concert. 10.00 Close Down.

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THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT (3)-SERIES 2
TEL AVIV, "Ohel Shem"
TONIGHT at 8.30 p.m.
FAREWELL CONCERT
Conductor:
Igor Markevitch
TEL AVIV, "Ohel Shem,"
Saturday, January 19 at 8.30 p.m.
Sale of tickets at the I.P.O. Office, 56 Allenby Rd. ((11-3, 4-6).

Deborah Bertonoff
in the one-woman dance drama
The Ascent To Jerusalem
Narrator: Shlomo Bertonoff
Tel Aviv: "Ohel," Jan. 17.
Tickets: "Hacarlina."
Jerusalem: Y.M.C.A., Jan. 21
Tickets: Cahana.

Out of the Heart of Savage Africa
Comes the Greatest Adventure Picture of All Time!
M.G.M.'s Giant Production in Technicolor
"KING SOLOMON'S MINES"
3 Years in the Making! Thousands in the Cast!
starring DEBORAH KERR, STEWART GRANGER with RICHARD CARLSON
Based on the world-famous novel by H. RIDER HAGGARD
Starting Sat. Jan. 19 at ESTHER CINEMA, Tel Aviv
Three performances at 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Numbered seats at all performances

AT THE CINEMA

GOETHE'S "Faust," to Gounod's music supplemented by that of Boito, forms the basis of "The Strange Tale of Dr. Faust" (May, Haifa). It is an Italian film distributed, with an English prologue, by Columbia Pictures. Carmine Gallone, who has directed other operatic pictures, now concentrates on the plot, into which the music is woven. Consequently, many portions of the opera, for example the Ballet, are condensed or omitted to suit the narrative. The aim has clearly been to present "Faust" as cinema, independent of its source. Although Gallone has not always eradicated the studio atmosphere, his crowd scenes in the market place, at the execution or the use made of the Soldiers' Chorus, are well done.

Light, shade and dim focus are employed to obtain supernatural effects. Indeed, the whole story is kept under control and at no moment can one complain of cheap blatantcy.

The cast, which includes Nelly Corradi (as Margaret) and Italo Tajo is one we have seen before. The singing and the recording is excellent.

Paradise Lost

"BIRD of Paradise" (Orah, Haifa), a Technicolor romance of the Pacific islands, touches on the dangers lurking for the stranger who abandons himself so wholeheartedly to the charms of foreign surroundings that he wants to make them his home, without realizing the difficulties of his own integration therein. Louis Jourdain fills the role of such an enthusiast who, on arrival at the island, falls in love both with the local life and the chief's daughter (Debra Paget).

The theme, however, is sacrificed to pageantry and it is through a succession of feasts and dances, simplified for the benefit of the audience, that the story unfolds. Presents are exchanged; there are prayers to the gods; betrothal dances and ritual marriage kidnappings. The waterfall runs blood; the volcano belches lava — and the heroine throws herself into the volcano as a sacrifice to the gods. The island community is saved and the hero can return to the society to which he belongs. The best performance is that of the holy man, who showed a wonderful command of facial expression.

September Affair

IN "September Affair" (Armon, Haifa), the director, William Dieterle, has taken the theme of the tired engineer (Joseph Cotten) who vaguely senses that life contains something more than work and who finds a short-lived romance by trying to desert a loving wife (Jessica Tandy) and son for a woman (Joan Fontaine).

Dieterle's conclusion is that the man will inevitably hate inactivity and long for his home and his work and that neither the man nor his mistress is prepared to face the social disapproval of their liaison. But he tackles the problem in the easy way, by giving the man unlimited money (where the somewhat similar "Brief Encounter" is scored technically). He has instead made "September Affair" a sure box office winner by some wonderful shots of Rome, Naples, Capri and Florence, by concentrating on grace of living and tourism in the grand style, by varied scenes and characters and sophisticated conversation.

Citizen Kane

HAIFA at long last has an opportunity of seeing "Citizen Kane" (Moriah, Haifa), Orson Welles' great experimental film of 1941.

H.

Domestic Jungle

"ANOTHER Part of the Forest" (Mograbi, Tel Aviv) based on Lillian Hellman's play, shows the "jungle" in the domestic life of an aristocratic American family at the end of the last century. Although the drama is negligible, the fine team-work of the players reveals considerable artistry. Ann Blyth, Edmund O'Brien, and Dan Duryea (unforgettable as a crook in "Woman in the Window") captivate the audience and Fredric March gives a character study of rare distinction.

Mo.

Jerusalem Cinemas

at 6.30 & 8.30

ARNON: Harriet Craig.
EDEN: Two Weeks with Love.
EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn.
ORION: Victory of the Chinese People.
SEMADAR: Bint el Sheikh (Arabic film).
STUDIO: Quartet.
ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

POUND = 46 CENTS

The Israel Pound fell further on the Geneva Exchange last week. Between January 7 and 8, it dropped from 2.15 to 2 Swiss Francs, the equivalent of $0.46, where it remained throughout the week.

Other banknote quotations in Swiss Francs (average of buying and selling rates) on January 11 were:—

United States (dollar)	4.36½
Canada (dollar)	4.31
Great Britain (pound)	10.30
France (100 fr.)	1.00
West Germany (100 mk.)	86.00
Belgium (100 fr.)	8.05
Holland (100 gulden)	106.25
Sweden (100 kronor)	70.00
Italy (100 lire)	0.63½
Austria (100 sch.)	13.50
Czechoslovakia (100 cr.)	0.90
Denmark (100 kr.)	45.50
Norway (100 kr.)	48.25
Egypt (Eg. pound)	9.60
Israel (Ler. pound)	2.00
Spain (100 pesetas)	8.45
Portugal (100 escudos)	14.60
Argentina (100 pesos)	15.75
Brazil (100 cruzeiros)	14.25
Turkey (Turk. pound)	1.00

STATE OF ISRAEL

NOTICES TO THE PUBLIC

Ministry of Transport & Communications, Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones & Radio

INVITATION FOR TENDERS

The Post Office Administration herewith invites Tenders for the supply and installation of One Goods Lift at the Central Transmitting Station according to the following specifications—:

1 Goods Lift

Load: 1 ton; lifting height: 4m (1 storey); no. of Stops: 2; opening of well 2x1.10m.; height of car: 2m.; location: Indoors; speed normal.

Quotations should be given in Israel Currency. Each tender should be accompanied by a cheque drawn on and certified by a well known bank amounting to 10% of the quoted price. The cheque will serve as a guarantee of good faith.

Time of delivery and installations should be indicated.

Tender forms and further details may be obtained at the offices of the Head of Engineering Services, Radio and Transmission, No. 10a, Street A, Hakirya.

Tenders accompanied by the cheque should be submitted to the Director General of Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones and Radio, Jerusalem in a double envelope within 15 days of publication of this notice. The inner envelope should be marked "Secret — Tender for Goods Lifts."

The Director General is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tender by telegram will not be accepted.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS OF THE REHABILITATION DEPT. HEAD OFFICE, MIN. OF DEFENCE.

With the transfer of the head office of the Rehabilitation Dept. from Citrus House to the I.C.I. Building, Rehov Salame, near Hamashbir Hamercazi, Tel Aviv, the offices will be closed to the public on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 16, 17 & 18, 1952. No. 138.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSISTANTS EXAMINATIONS.

The Ministry of Health announces that the examinations for pharmaceutical assistants will take place, according to the law, in March 1952 at Jerusalem.

Candidates should apply to the district pharmacists through their nearest branch of the Ministry of Health, and submit an application to be examined not later than January 31, 1952.

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WANTED BOARD
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HIRSCHFELD, Kaete Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv.

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Sundays—Wednesdays—Fridays
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IN JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Hahavatzelet (8.30 a.m.—7 p.m.)
IN TEL AVIV: 22 Nahlat Benyamin (8.30 a.m.—6 p.m.)
IN HAIFA: 15 Rehov Frishman (Barth Sweet Shop)
IN RAMAT GAN: 1 Khayat Street (7.30 a.m.—4 p.m.)
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ROOM wanted in Jerusalem, for two professional girls. Apply: No. 12931, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

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OPTICS—PHOTOS

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SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH shorthand-typist, own typewriter, accepts home-work, Jerusalem. Also seeks afternoon post. Apply: No. 13928, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

SECRETARY-typist seeks position in Jerusalem. Languages: English, French, Italian, Hebrew. Good references. Apply: No. 13929, P.O. Box 81, Jerusalem.

ENERGETIC young man, educated in England, here 6 years, seeks position where intelligence, initiative, administrative experience and fluent Hebrew and English are required. P.O.B.708, Jerusalem.

GRADUATED experienced baby-nurse seeks permanent job. Write: CL/12937, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

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American shorthand-typist seeks part-time position. Write: CL/13036, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

EXPERIENCED English/German shorthand-typist, translator, own typewriter, accepts homework or position. No.12937, P.O.B.1125, Tel Aviv.

EXPERIENCED housemaid, also cook, seeks position with refined family. Apply: CL/13940, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

ENGLISH correspondent-typist with good knowledge of French, Arabic and Hebrew, seeks position. Excellent references. No.12952, P.O.B.1125, Tel Aviv.

YOUNG lady typist, excellent English, French and office work, seeks job. Apply: CL/13958, P.O. Box 1125, Tel Aviv.

EFFICIENT stenographer, experienced English correspondent, undertakes home-work, using own typewriter. Promptness, accuracy assured. Apply: No.13877, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

INTELLIGENT young lady, knowledge English, Hebrew, editorial work, shorthand, typing, seeks interesting work. No. 13959, P.O. Box 1125, Tel Aviv.

CATERER and Restaurant manager, ex-chief steward with Wagons Lits Co. accepts serious offers. Apply to: CL/13915, P.O.B.68, Haifa.

EXPERIENCED man wants position as English stenographer and office assistant. Good office references. Worked in shipping, import, export, and insurance offices. Apply: CL/13916, P.O.B. 68, Haifa.

Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	67	4	11	9
Nathanya	64	8	19	18
Tel Aviv Port	66	8	17	16
Lydda Airport	64	7	17	17
Jerusalem	47	7	14	13

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

Forecast: Partly cloudy to cloudy with possible light showers in the morning.

• • •

38 immigrants arrived from Turkey on the s.s. Kadex yesterday.

• • •

A jeep belonging to Mr. Moshe Wigodski of Rehov Haturim, Jerusalem, was stolen on Monday night while it was parked in the Mahane Yehuda quarter.

• • •

Zvi Fisher was severely injured on the Rishon le Zion-Bet Dagon road yesterday when the motorcycle on which he was riding hit Aharon Sherf. The latter was slightly injured and the driver was taken to the Sarafand Hospital.

• • •

Charged with the possession of a "Mauser" pistol and nine rounds, a 16 year old youth was fined IL.25 or given seven days in prison by the Tel Aviv Magistrate yesterday. Y. Vitchenovsky and Yaacov Landwer, both of Tel Aviv, allegedly implicated in the illegal sale of refrigerators last October, were detained in Tel Aviv yesterday and later released on IL.100 bail each.

5 More Rioters Released on Bail

Of the 19 remaining detainees in last week's violence in the capital held in Jerusalem prisons on Monday, five were released yesterday in IL.100 bail, the police announced yesterday.

The remaining 14 prisoners, are being held for an identification lineup which, it is understood, may take place before the end of the week.

Overturns, But Gets To Elath Safely

BEERSHEBA, Tuesday. — The driver and three passengers in the cab of a lorry loaded with cement en route to Elath from here had a lucky escape when the vehicle overturned near Tel Yeruham today.

The lorry skidded on a muddy patch, slid off the road and landed, upside down, in a wadi at the side of the road. No one was hurt. The lorry was uprighted some time later, the cement reloaded, and continued southwards.

INFILTRATORS RETURN

Three Arab infiltrators, caught inside Israel several months ago, were yesterday released from prison and returned to the Jordan authorities at Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem. (Itim)

Teachers Should Forgo Salary Increases, Dinaburg Says

TEL AVIV, Tuesday.—The teacher's task in helping unify the Israel nation, and his immediate material requirements were outlined at the opening session of the annual national conference of the Teachers' Association here tonight. Prof. B. Z. Dinaburg, Minister of Education, called on the teachers "to respond to the greatness of the hour" and forgo their requests for higher wages. He said that the teachers should teach mutual respect among Jews of various cultural backgrounds. Disunity, he said, might prove fatal for the State.

Referring to the request voiced by Mr. David Levin, head of the Teacher's Association, that teachers be given the status of civil servants, Prof. Dinaburg said that he favoured decentralization, since the local community was more fit to care for the education of its own children.

The Prime Minister, in a message, called on the teachers "to eradicate the bad influences of the Dispersion" from among new immigrants. Mr. A. Becker, head of the Histadrut Trades Union Department, said that trade unions in this country sought not only the advantage of their members, but also had the needs of the State foremost in their programme.

Referring to the experiences of the Teachers' Association since it joined the Trades Union Department, both Mr. Becker and Mr. Levin said that "the marriage had proved fruitful."

Some 120 delegates are taking part in the conferene, which will be resumed tomorrow morning.

Metal Workers Vote Wages Efficiency Link

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Representatives of some 30,000 metal workers voted today to make wages dependent on efficiency and output, to establish production boards, to increase technical training and to attract new immigrants into this branch of work. A new wage scale was also discussed at the sixth National Conference of the Metal Workers' Union.

Mr. S. Seidenberg told the conference that there were at present 37 production boards operating in various metal factories, but complained that the Manufacturers' Association had done nothing to help such boards.

The 18 resolutions adopted included appeals to the Government for adequate food rations, special clothing for labourers, and assistance in opening workers' canteens in factories. The conference expressed "disgust" at the "terrorist-Fascist attack" on the Knesset and declared the readiness of the Union members to "stand firm behind the country's elected bodies."

University Delegation To Meet Premier

POST Reporter

A delegation of the Hebrew University Board of Governors, now holding an emergency meeting in Jerusalem, will confer with the Prime Minister this morning on several pressing problems, including the University's serious financial situation.

Mr. Joseph M. Mazer, of the American Friends of the Hebrew University, will head the delegation which will include Lord Samuel. The meeting was called at the request of the Board.

At the morning and afternoon sessions of the Board yesterday, it was decided to appoint a committee to make a general study of the major problems facing the University. No other decisions were taken.

Discussions were continued concerning President Selig Brodetsky's resignation; the desire of the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, to resign from the post, and the financial situation.

The meeting is scheduled to end tonight and several Board members are already booked to leave Israel by air tomorrow. It still is not certain whether all the items on the agenda will be settled by this evening.

Three boys were arrested in Beersheba yesterday charged with stealing 12 bags of sugar and three rubber balls from the Hamashbir Hamerkazi store there.

104 YEAR OLD MAN DEAD

HADERA, Tuesday.—A 104-year-old man died here this afternoon. He was Ephraim Idelstein, who came to Palestine from Poland 20 years ago. In the last five years, he had been confined to bed in his 75-year-old daughter's house. "Only recently I discussed Talmudic laws with him," said the local rabbi, upon being informed of his death. The deceased is survived by many children, grand-children and great-grand-children.

Iron for Flat Case in Court

HAIFA, Tuesday. — The trial of Mr. Gad Dohan, 50, former head of the Heavy Industries Section of the Stocks Department of the Ministry of Commerce in Haifa, on a charge of receiving a two-roomed flat on Mt. Carmel from Mr. A. Zessis, contractor, in exchange for a permit for seven tons of iron, outside the regular allocation, started before Judge M. Landau, at the District Court here this morning.

Mr. A. Kraemener, former Director of the Stocks Department, who resigned last year, testified that at a staff conference at his office he told employees that "the office is completely demoralized, and needs to be put in order."

Before going abroad in 1950, he called together his three assistants, the accused among them, who would be in charge during his absence, and "talked to them like a father to a sick child" enjoining them to look after the office and avoid "protectzia."

No "Schweinerei"

He denied that he had granted Mr. Dohan's request for an allocation of the seven tons of iron to the contractor. Mr. Dohan claimed that he had approached Mr. Kraemener for the seven tons to enable the contractor to complete a house on Mt. Carmel, in which he had rented a flat for health reasons. The seven tons were enough to build a 12-15 roomed house, Mr. Kraemener told the Court. Questioned on a statement on this subject made by his former secretary, Dr. Nahum Zimne, — who was granted leave of absence from his post four months ago — Mr Kraemener asked the Court to excuse him from expressing an opinion on Dr. Zimne, especially since the latter was absent and could not defend himself.

Asked whether he had left written instructions on allocations procedure before he left abroad, Mr. Kraemener said that he was "managing a responsible Government office, and not a kindergarten," and trusted his verbal instructions would suffice.

He also told the Court, that when building contractors complained to him about unjust distribution of building material within their organization he told them to stop their "schweinerei."

Colourful History Of Prosaic Potato

The audience at Dr. Redcliffe Salaman's lecture at the Ratisbonne Hall in Jerusalem last night on the prosaic potato found the history of this ancient food most interesting.

Author of a remarkable book on "The History and Social Influence of the Potato" Dr. Salaman, a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University, devoted most of his talk to the symbolic and grotesque "potato pots" of the early South American Indians.

The lecture ended with a brief note about the introduction of the potato to Europe in the 16th century. It was not until the 1920's and partly through Dr. Salaman's efforts that potatoes were first cultivated in this country.

10 Tons of Swedish Butter Here

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Ten tons of butter donated by the Swedish Society of Friends of the Jews arrived in Israel recently.

Collected in a relief drive which is now under way in Sweden, 2,600 blankets, 12 tons of condensed milk and quantities of butter, shoes and clothing are expected to reach this country soon. The goods will be distributed by Wizo to institutions and its own nurseries.

C-O-L DISCUSSIONS NOT COMPLETED

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Representatives of the Histadrut and the Manufacturers' Association met here formally today to discuss the Cost-of-Living agreement for the coming quarter. The agreement was not signed since the discussions were not completed. The meeting will be continued tomorrow.

Consumer Co-ops Sell to 400,000

NATHANYA, Tuesday — The Union of Consumers' Co-operatives now caters for 400,000 customers through 905 shops, Mr. Y. Efter, manager of Hamashbir Hamerkazi, said at the 15th conference of the Union which opened in the new Hasharon Hall here tonight, in the presence of 400 delegates representing 339 cooperative shops throughout the country.

Reviewing the history of the Consumers' Cooperatives Movement, which was founded 20 years ago, Mr. Efter said that it had "spread from sea to sea, from Kinneret, where it was founded, to Elath on the Red Sea." Of the Union's customers, some 103,000 were new immigrants, who patronized 265 shops and 174 cooperative societies.

The Cooperative Movement was essential for the development of the country, Mr. Efter said, and called for Government aid for the Movement. He added, however, that the Movement should not wait for such help, but must begin by helping itself. The union was fighting for its basic right to continue, and was engaged in a continual struggle with the private sector to achieve equality in imports. He announced that Hamashbir Hamerkazi would shortly float a IL.200,000 bond issue to raise capital to replace bank credits which had recently been restricted.

Greetings were extended to the conference, which will continue tomorrow, by Mayor O. Ben Ami, in the name of the Nathanya Municipality; by Mr. Z. Onn, for the Histadrut Executive; Mr. L. Garfinkel, in the name of the Cooperative Societies, and Mr. Avinoam Haievi, the Food Controller.

Meat Price Up, Strike Over

HAIFA, Tuesday. — The butchers have ended their two month strike in time to distribute this week's 100 gram meat ration. The price for frozen meat has been increased from 375 pruta to 480 pruta per kilo, so as to include an increase in the butchers' profit from seven to 15 pruta on 100 grams, and other operating costs, a Commerce Ministry representative said in Jerusalem today.

During the period of the strike, a butchers' spokesman said, some 200 tons of meat had piled up, and 400 head of cattle were awaiting slaughter.

New Food Prices

New prices for bananas, cornflour, dried lentils, sweets and bottled mixed milk went into effect yesterday.

The new prices are as follows: Grade A bananas, 310 pruta the kilo; Grade B bananas, 200 pruta; cornflour, 170 pruta, 454 grams each. Lentils, 140 pruta the kilo; sweets, dumps, special drops, filled candies, boiled sweets, 60 pruta 100 grams; fondants, 64 pruta per 100 grams; wrapped filled candies, toffee, 74 pruta per 100 grams; blood oranges, 110 pruta the kilo; bottled mixed milk, 25 pruta (27 pruta at kiosks).

Ration News

JERUSALEM: Toilet soap: one cake, 2, Aleph, 288. Eggs: expectant mothers 8 (January ration).

HAIFA & SAMARIA DISTRICT. Meat: sick persons, distribution tomorrow and Friday, Het Aleph 2. Butter: 100 grams, Kuf 12, Aleph; sick persons, 100 grams, Het Aleph; 200 grams, Het Bet and Het Gimel. Eggs: 3, Zayin 16; sick persons, 10, Het Gimel; 3, Het Aleph and Het Bet. Rations for expectant mothers: poultry: 1 kilo, Gimel and Dalet; butter: 250 grams, Heh 4, 13, new cards; eggs, 8 (January); yellow cheese, 250 grams, Dalet 1, 26 (old cards); bananas, 500 grams. Coffee/Tea: 40 grams coffee and 50 grams tea, or 120 grams coffee or 100 grams tea. Lamed 13 and 3, Dalet and Heh. Washing soap: half cake; cards Aleph one cake, 287; visitors 11. Toilet soap: one cake, Aleph 2, 288 visitors 25. Yellow cheese: 100 grams, visitors, 16. Jam or applesauce: 300 or 600 grams, respectively, 278.

TEL AVIV: Butter: Aleph and not Bet as published. Applesauce or Jam 200 grams, 288 visitors 21. Coffee or Tea (see Haifa). Washing soap (see Haifa). Tomatoes and bananas, sick persons, 500 grams, 2 of Het Aleph, Bet or Gimel.

M.E. Defence May Exclude Israel

LONDON, Tuesday (INA). — Viewed from here, it would appear that the Western Powers are willing to conclude a defence agreement with the Arab States, especially Egypt, which would exclude Israel.

Proposals made recently by the Iraqi Premier and Saudi Arabia's ruler, which are now under consideration, did not arrange for Israel's inclusion in any defensive arrangement which might be agreed on after settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian problem.

In fact, it is said by some officials that these proposals insisted that Israel should definitely not be included. Britain is so eager to see a settlement of the Egyptian problem that, if a proposal acceptable to both the Egyptian and British Governments were put forward which did not press for a British withdrawal from the Suez Canal but did pointedly exclude Israel from any defensive arrangements, Britain would accept.

Recent events within Israel have shaken the confidence of some Whitehall officials in Israel's stability, and there is a slight tendency now to classify Israel with Syria as a country "where one never knows what will happen next."

Friends of Israel would like to see Premier Ben Gurion champ down firmly on both the extreme left wing and the extreme right wing.

Nobody Wants IL.3,900

TEL AVIV, Tuesday (ITIM). — The Police here were today the recipients of IL.3,900 to which no one claimed ownership.

The story began with the arrest of Ya'acov Basha, of Ramat Gan, who had allegedly purchased $4,000 from Olga Levi, a new immigrant from Iraq. The Police alleged that the accused had given David Dauer, of Tel Aviv, IL.6,400 to make the purchase. The latter communicated with Olga Levi, who had agreed to transfer the money to the accused's account in New York, and had given her IL.2,500.

At this point Dauer was arrested and the IL.3900 found on him confiscated. All persons concerned with the affair deny any knowledge of it, and ownership of the money. Basha was released in IL.5,000 bail.

GOOD BEHAVIOUR BONDS FOR SABBATH ZEALOTS

Four Sabbath zealots were bound over in the sum of IL.50 each to be of good behaviour for six months by the Jerusalem Chief Magistrate yesterday. They had pleaded guilty to a charge of unlawful assembly on Saturday, October 21, 1951 in the Mea Shearim quarter.

The police charged that when, on that Saturday, a car driven by Mr. Mordechai Zohar attempted to pass through the quarter the accused prevented its passage by smashing its windows and assaulting the driver and a policeman who tried to disperse them. Charges of wilful damage to property, assault and obstruction of a constable on duty, however, were dropped by the prosecution for lack of evidence. (Itim)

Alleged Indecencies Beyond Border

Four youths, aged 16, were acquitted yesterday of charges of committing indecent acts with two 13 year old boys. The offences were alleged to have been committed on December 13, 1951 in the no-man's-land near the Jaffa Gate in Jerusalem, and the Magistrate, Mr. M. Peretz, held that since this was outside the State's boundaries, he had no jurisdiction in the matter.

The youths were, however, rearrested and remanded in custody for five days on charges of leaving the country without a permit. (Itim)

I hereby give notice that I have applied to the Haifa Municipality for renewal of our Retailer's "ON" licence for the year 1952, for the sale of intoxicating liquors at the "Haifa Club," 3 Hoffmann's St., German Colony, Haifa.
Sgd. A.H. Leigh-Morgan

Arab Attacks on Israel In U.N. Committee Are Refuted

PARIS, Tuesday. — At the opening of yesterday morning's meeting of the Ad Hoc Political Committee, Ahmad Shukeiri of Syria, in reply to a speech of Mr. Abba Eban, declared that no eloquence but "brutal facts" would refute Mr. Eban's arguments and "silence Zionist propaganda" for ever.

Mr. Eban had said that the Arabs were responsible for the refugees, but the facts were that Arab states did not drive the refugees out of their homes. The Zionists expelled a whole nation to make room for another people.

As for Arab property, Mr. Eban had criticized the Pakistan proposal on the grounds that it went against national sovereignty. Shukeiri thought it was a "fallacious heresy" to claim that Arab property was part of Israel's economy. Without using the term "international highway robbery," Shukeiri said, he would insist that the U.N. had to protect the rights of the refugees, who were not Israeli nationals. This was so because the U.N. resolution of 1947, which was responsible for the creation of Israel, preceded Israel's own legislation.

Shukeiri further declared his opposition to the idea of global compensation to the refugees and accused the P.C.C. of having committed a "global violation" of its own directives. Anyway, he said, he could not see how the P.C.C. determined that all Arab property was worth no more than £100m.

At one point, Shukeiri noted that the Israel delegate was smiling, and wondered if Mr. Eban thought the Syrian representative stressed the value of refugee property because he was a refugee himself. That was true, Shukeiri said, but he himself claimed neither compensation nor repatriation. He would not be worthy of his country if he did not help repatriate its people. "He who smiles at the end will have the genuine smile," Shukeiri said.

Business, Not Propaganda

Turning to the proposal for the immediate creation of three mixed committees — on Jerusalem, refugees and territorial questions — Shukeiri declared that the aim of this proposal was to do business and not propaganda.

At this point, Afghanistan's amendments to the Four-Power draft resolution were circulated to the meeting. These amendments aimed at having the draft emphasize the need for solving the Palestine problem in accordance with past Assembly resolutions.

In reply to Arab arguments about the implementation of past Assembly resolutions, Mr. Eban declared that: 1. The resolution of 1947 was destroyed by Arab use of armed force; 2. In 1948 the Assembly rejected attempts to confirm the 1947 resolution and called on the parties to negotiate. This recommendation was "the central feature" of the 1948 resolution and the resolution also recognized the need for peaceful relations and made it obvious that practicability was the condition for the return of the refugees; 3. The present territorial status was in precise accord with U.N. policy; it conformed to the armistice agreements and could not be changed without mutual consent.

Those facts, Mr. Eban said, indicated that there was little hope for any solution except that provided by free and direct agreement. If any prospect of peace appeared, it would not be based on arrangements provided by previous resolutions. The Security Council documents state that Arab interests were thwarting U.N. resolutions. Israel could not be expected to undertake repatriation and compensation unless it received assurances of future security. Mr. Eban referred to statements which, he said, indicated Arab plans for the destruction of Israel. There was no reason to think, he observed, that Arab refugees were dissociated from the general pattern of Arab thinking.

Court Rejects Rynar Order Nisi Request

An application for an order nisi to investigate the validity of the dismissal of Mr. G. Rynar, an audit-examiner in the Comptroller General's Haifa office, was rejected by the High Court yesterday.

The Disciplinary Tribunal for Government Employees, after being asked by the Comptroller to examine the case of Mr. Rynar, had recommended that he be dismissed. The High Court held that this request had been within the Comptroller's jurisdiction and that he had not exceeded his authority in any other respect.

The Court was composed of the President, Dr. Smoira, and Justices Assaf and Cheshin.

ARRESTS. — Buenos Aires police announced yesterday that 61 Communists, including local leaders, had been rounded up and charged with planning to provoke disturbances under the pretext of demanding better standards of living.

Cyprus Students' March Dispersed

By Shaha Gueboulian,
POST Correspondent

NICOSIA, CYPRUS, Tuesday. — Greek student demonstrations staged in favour of Enosis were broken up by police today at the West Coast port of Paphos. Barely 48 hours after Archbishop Makarios called for intensified struggles to achieve Enosis "without fear of imprisonment or banishment," some 400 students of the Paphos Greek gymnasium, including 60 girls, downed books and poured out from the classrooms into the streets.

The teachers could not stop the patriotic speeches given by the senior students and soon they were all outside, carrying Greek flags and singing the Greek national anthem.

Outside the police station, they were challenged by police who told the demonstrators that the procession was illegal, but they broke through the cordon and continued the march. Ten yards from the Commissioner's office, a police force under an Inspector faced them, ordering them to disperse.

During the skirmish that followed the Greek flagpost was broken but the students retained it amid shouts in favour of union with Greece. Eyewitnesses say that the police charged with batons and that 20 students, five of them girls, were bruised before the crowds could be turned back.

An official statement issued this evening said that the police used no force.

Similar "no lessons" strikes were staged also at other schools in Nicosia and Limasol. Here in Nicosia, the Union Jack was hauled down by young students from the top of one school building.

SHARP DROP IN CITRUS EXPORTS

HAIFA, Tuesday.—Only 15,000 cases of citrus are arriving at Haifa Port each day as compared with the 50,000 cases usual in the past. This sharp drop started some days ago, and is considered the steepest to have taken place in several years. Much of the fruit that does arrive comes here in a bad condition and has to be reexamined before being exported.

One Swedish and one Norwegian ship are now loading fruit in the Port. Four more ships are waiting to load, and another four are expected to arrive here today.

SUIT FILED AGAINST MASSADA OFFICER

HAIFA, Tuesday. — A suit against Enoch Stampfer of Hadera, former First Officer of the s.s. Massada, six of whose crew were drowned when she sank off the coast of Italy during a storm March, 1950 was filed by the Attorney General in the Magistrates' Court here today.

Stampfer is charger with causing the death of the six sailors, three of them Israelis.

PACT. — The Yugoslav State Shipping Company yesterday signed an agreement with two private German and two Austrian shipping companies, aimed at stimulating trade on the Danube between the three countries.

Cables in Brief

ARRIVAL. — Madame Vera Stojsic, 30-year-old actress wife of Yugoslavia's Deputy Foreign Minister, arrived in London yesterday to spend a week as the guest of the Yugoslav Minister in London.

RESIGNATION. — Czechoslovakia has resigned from the International Criminal Police Commission (INTERPOL), the Commission's head office in Paris announced on Monday.

SUPERVISION. — Extremist German political groups will be under close supervision by a new department in West Berlin's police headquarters, which started operation yesterday.

CURE. — The East German Deputy Premier, Mr. Otto Nuschke, who is suffering from diabetes, has left East Berlin for a health cure in the Crimea, the East German News Agency reported on Monday.

U.S. Appoints New 'Roving Ambassador'

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuter). — President Truman yesterday nominated Mr. William H. Draper Jr., a New York banker, as "roving ambassador" in Europe under the Mutual Security Act.

He will succeed Mr. Charles M. Spofford, who is resigning after the Lisbon Conference of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Draper, who will have the title of Special Representative in Europe, will represent the Government and be responsible to the President.

The White House said he would act for Mr. Averell Harriman, Director for Mutual Security, to give coordination, continuous supervision, and general direction to the economic and military assistance programmes.

The U.S. production expert, Mr. Edward Lewis, will have the top job in increasing European industrial output under the Mutual Security Agency.

Mr. Lewis has been President of the Colonial Radio Corporation of Buffalo, New York, for the past two years.

Three Mayors Meet In Jerusalem

The mayors of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa yesterday met in Jerusalem in conferences devoted to Municipal economic problems.

Mayor S.Z. Shragai met with Mayor Abba Khoushy in the morning and Mayor Israel Rokach in the evening.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, received Mayor Shragai in the morning for a discussion of Jerusalem affairs.

Menuhin to Perform Israeli's Sonata

NEW YORK, Tuesday (USIS). — Mr. Yehudi Menuhin, the world-famous violinist, has announced that he will include in his Carnegie Hall recital on February 4 the world premiere of a new work by an Israel composer, Mr. Paul Ben-Haim, a Sonata for unaccompanied violin.

KING TALAL ARRIVES IN ITALY FOR BRIEF VISIT

BRINDISI, ITALY, Tuesday (Reuter). — King Talal and Queen Zain of Jordan arrived here today by ship on a brief private visit to Italy. They were accompanied by their two little sons, Mohammed and Hassan, and Princess Fatma, the King's aunt.

TAV-TAV
COFFEE SUBSTITUTE

IMPORTANT NOTICE

As we have taken upon ourselves to transport all loads of phosphates and other minerals from the Negev inland, **WE REQUEST ALL GOVERNMENT OFFICES, THE JEWISH AGENCY, ECONOMIC and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS** to use the services of our cooperative for the transport of their goods, etc., to the South and the Negev.

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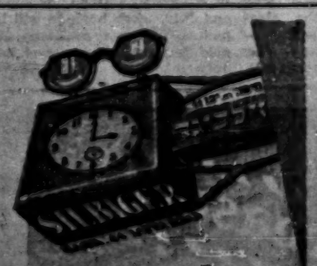
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Personal Notices

Lily and Isaac S. Harrari
57 Rehov Arlosoroff, Haifa
are happy to announce the birth of a son and
a brother to ILANA
and invite herewith all their relatives and friends to the Brith Milah which will take place on Jan. 19 at the Elishah Hospital, Mt. Carmel at 11 a.m.
This is the only intimation.

Judith Princz Capt. Ladislav Schreiber
Givat Rambam—Tel Aviv Israel Defence Army
Married
Givat Rambam—Tel Aviv

TO MIRIAM GAFNI
Condolences on the tragic death of your brother
SHIMON GAFNI
Staff of the Dept. of Foreign Exchange

To our colleague
MIRIAM GAFNI
Accept our sincere condolences on the death of your brother
SHIMON
Staff of the Government Tourist Centre, Tel Aviv

Palestine Economic Corporation U.S.A.
and Personnel mourn the untimely death of their friend and colleague
SHIMON GAFNI

The unveiling of the tombstone in memory of our husband and father
JACOB SPIRO
formerly of Newcastle-on-Tyne England
will be held at the Nahlat Yitzhak Cemetery on Thursday, January 17, 1952 at 11 a.m.
His wife, sons, daughter, brother and family.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily, except Saturday, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Ltd. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder and Editor
Gershon Agron

Managing Editor: Ted R. Lurie.
Editorial Office & Management: 9 Rehov Hahavatzeleth, Jerusalem. P.O.B. 81. Tel. 4283 (4 lines).
Tel Aviv Bureau: 53 Nahlat Benyamin: P.O.B. 1135 Tel. 4251 (3 lines). Haifa: 1 Khayat St., P.O.B. 66 Tel. 4504 (2 lines).
Subscription IL.13.400 p.a. Advertising rates on request.

The right is reserved to make changes in the wording of advertisements or to postpone insertions when space is not available.

Wednesday, January 16, 1952
Tevet 15, 5712. Rabi I-thani 19, 1371

IN DEFENCE OF LAW

OF the 395 persons arrested after last week's riots near the Knesset, all but 14 have now been released; some on bail but most of them unconditionally. During disturbances of this kind, mere onlookers often get accidentally involved with rioters and with the police, and they must of course be freed as soon as they have proved their identity and their innocence. But it seems that not only the innocent go free. It has, in fact, been shown that the machinery of the law is not adequately equipped to deal with trials resulting from mass arrests. This was borne out by the Government spokesman who revealed this week that the Cabinet dealt with the need to "improve the instruments of the law." The public is most deeply concerned to know what improvements are contemplated, and what measures are being taken to ensure the swift and efficient trial of rioters.

Public uneasiness over the ability of the courts to fulfill their functions properly is based on long experience. The general slowness of the instruments of justice gives more than enough ground for anxiety; there has, for example, been no legal sequel to the riots at Haifa which accompanied the sailors strike a month ago. Failure to bring culprits in the Knesset case to quick justice would have unfortunate results. It would undermine the authority of the police, and those who took part in the riots might well assume that with a little agility, they can have their street battles and then go scot free. For the police on the other hand delay of justice might deaden the justifiable feeling that they had carried out their duties well and with restraint.

It would indeed be deplorable to create an impression that there are only two alternatives open to the police: either to behave as they did in the Jalameh case, where prisoners were punished physically for being suspected of a crime; or, on the other hand, indiscriminate mass arrests followed by indiscriminate mass releases without hope of a quick trial. The people are rightly and strongly opposed to "Jalameh methods," and the weight of public opinion has been demonstrated by the exemplary behaviour of the police during the Knesset riots. Everything possible, short of recourse to emergency regulations, must be done to strengthen the police in their efforts to do their duty of protecting both Parliament and people.

After the Haifa riot, the Government announced that it would hold a special meeting to discuss the prevention of such incidents, but that meeting did not take place. To restore confidence the Cabinet must now carry through with the utmost despatch and energy the promised "improvement of the instruments of the law." Otherwise the public and the police may feel that they lack the elementary protection to which they are entitled.

JUST TALK

WHEN Socrates, by his questioning method, was able to coax geometrical proofs out of the mind of an untrained slave-boy, he showed that natural virtue and ignorance were often surer guides to knowledge than the artificial intellectualism and oratorical fireworks of the Sophists. These travelling virtuosi of the different arts, who went round the country giving brilliant performances of mental gymnastics, were courted by tyrants and common people alike. The Ancient Greek equivalents of film stars, they were highly paid and, in living up to the blaze of publicity in which they moved, frequently boasted that they could at short notice deliver a lecture on any subject under the sun.

But, as Socrates showed, the true path to wisdom was to confess absolute ignorance from the start, and pursue a humble course of inquiry into the topic under discussion. Natural, unsophisticated virtue was the thing, for it brought out the fundamental truth which resided in every soul. Thus it was that the Oxford University debating team now touring the United States, having vanquished talkers from Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Columbia Universities, at last found their match in a pair of anonymous debaters from among the convicts at Norfolk State Prison. Virtue is its own reward.

Objectives at Washington

TRUMAN

CHURCHILL

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

WASHINGTON (OFNS). — Mr. Churchill's main objective in coming to Washington at this time was to engage in the frankest possible conversations with President Truman and his advisers about international affairs in general. Mr. Churchill has seen too often both in and out of office what happens to Western security when British and American policy gets out of step to embark upon office without first knowing exactly where the British and American viewpoints and interests converge and diverge.

That purpose was accomplished in the first two working days of his stay in Washington. He had private talks with the President, he has talked military matters with Mr. Robert Lovett, the Secretary of Defence, and General Omar Bradley, and diplomacy with Mr. Dean Acheson. The British team of 11 met with a U.S. 11-man team at the White House which in successive sessions discussed the economic and industrial problems which rearmament has created for Britain, the military problems of the cold war, the Far Eastern and Middle East questions, and finally questions of Germany, Europe, and NATO. Everything, in fact, to use an old American phrase, from "pitch and toss to manslaughter."

It was not a conference in the sense that it achieved definite and lasting results. On what is superficially the greatest divergence of British and American policy — the recognition and non-recognition of Red China — I understand that both sides agreed that neither party could for political and other reasons change its attitude in the near future, and passed on to the more pressing problems of the Far East — Korea, Indo-China and Malaya.

Eight hours seems an absurdly short space of time for the leaders of the two most powerful Western nations to exchange views on the whole vast shifting complex of affairs. But, of course, such conversations are the culmination of weeks of preparation by the officials and the leaders themselves, so that they speak succinctly and to the point.

I am told by people who sat through the White House meetings that the talks were informal in that the Cabinet Ministers and the Generals spoke up when they had a point to make, and were cordial in the sense that no one retired huffily behind prepared positions. Naturally, they would not tell me or anyone else what actually was said in these meetings, for they covered the inner secrets of the Western alliance, the private fears and hopes of the statesmen, the inadequacies of Allies and the intentions of the enemy.

It was the kind of conversation which, rightly or wrongly, becomes fully known to the public only when statesmen come to write their memoirs. Perhaps it may form a chapter in a volume that Mr. Churchill will be writing ten years hence.

The most remarkable thing about Mr Churchill's visit is that he had no sooner arrived than the boiling pot of speculation began to subside. For two months the American Press and radio had been bubbling with anticipation of the reasons for his visit. He was the subject of innumerable cartoons. He was coming to demand a lot of American aid. He was going to influence American policy in the Far East and Europe. He was going to try and sidestep NATO and re-establish the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other dual organisations of war-time days.

But once he was here, it was suddenly sensed that he is not an aged swashbuckler trying to maintain an outworn position, but a statesman conferring with statesmen on questions of desperate urgency. The news that France remains without a Government and that the Chinese are threatening Indo-China has had the dual result of reminding American opinion how much more stable Britain is than France, and that South-East Asia, of which British Malaya forms an important part, is vital to American success in the cold war.

First Phase of Churchill-Truman Talks

The communique issued after the first phase of the talks was as guarded as such documents generally are, but contained sufficient solid fact to reveal the nature of the conversations and the decisions that were taken.

THE communique states that the American bases in the United Kingdom would not be used in an emergency without joint consultation between the two Governments "in the light of the circumstances prevailing at the time." Thus the communique itself acts as a sort of treaty between the two Governments, which makes public and explicit what had hitherto been a private understanding between the two Governments.

AMERICAN AIR BASES

It is this news which has made the headlines in American papers, but it is perhaps the least important of the decisions arrived at. It has been known for a long time that the United States Air Force has been using a group of airfields in Norfolk, is preparing a further group in Oxfordshire, has a supply base in Lancashire and fighter fields in Kent and the Midlands. It has always been a useful debating point for the neutralist Left in Britain to contend that the Americans could launch an atom raid against Russia, inviting reprisals against Britain for an act over which she would have had no control. It was to allay this charge and to make a useful point against those who have called him a "warmonger" that Mr. Churchill has insisted on making public the agreement for joint decision between the two Governments.

In real terms it means little, since it is technically impossible for American planes in Britain to get into the air, let alone drop a fire cracker on Moscow, without not only the consent but the active cooperation of the R.A.F. and the British Government.

ON the question of the British attitude towards the European community — that is the creation of a European Army of the six Western European nations with a common defence budget — the communique is explicit and should do much to clear up misunderstandings which have grown up on both sides of the Atlantic. In effect it says two things. First, that the United States Government recognizes that the reasons why Britain can cooperate with, but cannot enter, the European defence community are good and valid ones which it accepts. Second, that both Governments will jointly do their best to encourage the bringing of the European defence community into existence. Coupled with this is a statement of belief that "the defence of the free world will be strengthened... by the creation of a European defence community as an element in a constantly-developing Atlantic community." The purpose of this last phrase is clearly to reassure the Benelux countries that their entry into a European arrangement will not mean that they are eventually isolated from the active support of Britain and the United States.

EUROPEAN ARMY

It is ironic that at the moment when a great deal of misunderstanding between Britain and America on this subject should have been cleared, the collapse of the French Government could invalidate many of the assumptions upon which the progress towards a European defence community has been built.

WE have found a "complete identity of aims between us in this part of the world, and the two Secretaries of State will continue to work out together agreed policies to give effect to this aim." Behind its limp phraseology the communique is struggling to express a fact of considerable importance. What it means is that the two Governments have agreed that both want to see the same pattern of order and stability in the Middle East, and that there shall be no more bickering between the State Department and the Foreign Office, as happened in the earlier phase of the Persian dispute, the Americans regarding the British as out-of-date imperialists and the British replying acidly that the Americans were meddling amateurs.

MIDDLE EAST

Moreover, every effort will be made to foresee trouble and not to rely on snap decisions.

MUCH the same applies to the Far East. The conference agreed that they should concentrate on the realities of the Far Eastern situation and not waste time on the formalities which have been proceeding for weeks between the technical experts in Washington were reviewed by the leaders and given that vital impulse towards a settlement which men with responsibility but without expert knowledge can sometimes provide.

FAR EAST

ON the vexed question of standardization on one infantry rifle for all the NATO forces, the conference in fact decided that neither the British nor the Americans would at this stage try to force a decision in favour of their own weapon. It can hardly be called a satisfactory decision, for it condemns the British to the continued use of the obsolete and clumsy Lee-Enfield .303, but at least it takes the element of national prestige and pride, so unfortunately injected by Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, then Minister of Defence, out of the argument.

ARMS STANDARDIZATION

Clearly there is a great deal that the conference failed, or did not attempt, to decide. The question of whether a Briton or American should be given the Supreme Command in the Atlantic has been sheived, for the moment at least. Agreement on improved exchange of information on atomic energy has not yet reached the stage where it can be made public, as it will have to be because in the United States this question is controlled by statute law. No progress can be made without Congressional ratification.

Financial questions have not been discussed. In view of the serious loss of Britain's gold and dollar reserves announced this week this means that almost the most important question has been dodged.

But everyone who attended the conference agrees that it has been a great success, and that a quite special degree of intimacy has been achieved. There may have been nothing like the "slippers and pyjama" conference of the old Roosevelt-Churchill meetings, but British fears that Mr. Truman and his advisers would keep the Prime Minister at a distance and American fears that Mr. Churchill would sell them a "bill of goods" are beginning to evaporate.

Perhaps this adaptation to new people, new techniques of exchange and new situations proves that time has not dulled Mr. Churchill's hearing nor blunted his perception. We shall know for certain when he reappears this week to complete his conversations and to speak directly to the American people.

RAW MATERIALS

IT has come as something of a surprise that Mr. Churchill and his colleagues, none of whom has any knowledge of, or responsibility for, economic affairs, should have been able to reach an agreement on raw materials. The terms of the agreement cover an arrangement by which increased shipments of American steel to Britain will be set off against American purchases of tin and aluminium from the Commonwealth. What has happened is that elaborate negotiations appears less captivating than his interpretations of, for instance, a pre-classicist like Handel on the one side or of a modernist like Honegger on the other. Markevitch's delightful interpretation of Schubert's 2nd Symphony is an exception. It was, therefore, hardly surprising that Haydn's Symphony in D major (No. 104) which Markevitch conducted at the Third Special Subscription Concert at the Ohel Shem on Sunday got only a careful but by no means gracious, or moving, performance. On the other hand, that grandiose example of early realistic music, Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition" (transcribed by Ravel) was vividly executed.

The soloist of the evening was Eliahu Rudiakov, who played Schumann's A minor concerto without much inspiration. Perhaps the spirit of our musicians has dampened by the severe conditions in this country. Recently we witnessed another striking decline in the playing of a highly talented local pianist — and we can't even remember when we last heard a new work by one of our composers. Mo.

Homage to Composer

The International Society of Modern Music is observing its 30th anniversary this year. Celebrations will include a festival in Salzburg, Austria, in June and July, when homage will be paid to the great musician Arnold Schoenberg who died last July. *(UNESCO)*

MUSICAL DIARY

GIDEON Roehr's viola concert at the YMCA on Saturday had a well-arranged all-German programme of which the principal works were Christian Bach's Concerto in C minor (arranged by J. Boehm) and Schubert's Sonata "arpeggione" for viola and strings (arranged by Steinberg), both with the Kol Israel String orchestra under Mr. Roehr. The young musician gave a fine performance of the viola solo from Reger's suite No. 1. But the most memorable works were Brahms' sonata in E flat major, and Hindemith's sonata op. 11 No. 4 both for viola and piano. In the latter one notices the unmistakeable influence of Brahms, although at times Hindemith uses the full tone scale. There is an *ostinato*, which fills the variations at the finale with powerful syncopes. Gideon Roehr's performances of these sonatas proved him to be an excellent musician with a warm and mellow tone and a well developed style. Mr. Jarecki's playing of the piano part was masterly.

Beethoven and Bartok

In its third chamber music concert at the Schocken Library on Monday, the Israel String Quartet showed great progress in playing as a team. Since its inception, the ensemble has always been at its best with Beethoven, and this was proved once again with a passionate and profound performance of the great op. 127 in E flat major.

Of his first string quartet in A minor op. 7, Bartok once remarked: "The young composer is inclined to give everything he has at once. If I could write my First Quartet again, I would not write it the same way, naturally. Today I see in it some superfluous material and some resemblances to Wagner." A tendency he has in common with Schoenberg's early works.

Fully to appreciate the quartets of both these contemporary composers also presupposes an understanding of Beethoven's last quartets. Although somewhat repetitious, Bartok's earliest quartet is striking, and so was its performance; perhaps small wonder since three members of the Israel string quartet were compatriots of this great master.

Heifetz and Korngold

The weekly Saturday afternoon broadcast of the I.S.C.M. on records offered a repeat performance of Walton's Violin Concerto (played by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra under Eugene Goossens) and E. W. Korngold's Violin Concerto (by the N.Y. Philharmonic under Efrem Kurtz); in both works Jascha Heifetz was the soloist. Both concertoes are post-romantic, while the latter has those appealing Korngold-*dolcezza* melodies, at times like an echo from Goldmark.

FRANGO

Philharmonic Concert

It seems to me that Igor Markevitch, the eminent conductor, who is so successful with the I.P.O. as well as with his audiences, is first and foremost a stylist, not only in his interpretations but also in his manner of conducting. That may possibly be the reason why his treatment of the classicists and romanticists — Haydn, Mozart, Brahms — (he didn't conduct Beethoven at all)

Reuter's Letters

FAIRER DISTRIBUTION

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—I wish to join the Jerusalem housewives who protested against the present system of sale and distribution of kerosene. We in Kerem Avraham have the same difficulties. Last evening, for the first time in two weeks, a kerosene vendor came to our neighbourhood. The rush was so great that I was unable to get my share.

I suggest that the Controller institute a card system and send the kerosene cart from house to house, as was done with water during the siege. This would ensure a fair distribution and prevent one family collecting three tins, while others get nothing at all.

Yours etc.,
Dr. MIRIAM FEILCHENFELD
Jerusalem, January 9.

IDEAL PROTOTYPE — In these days when story follows story about inefficiency, rudeness, red tape in Government offices I am pleased to say that in my recent dealings with the Migration Department in Tel Aviv I was shown great consideration and courtesy by the official who dealt with my problem.
Tel Aviv. Julius Wolf

Adenauer's Task in 'Diplomatic Drama'

Stage Set for Negotiations

By SEBASTIAN HAFFNER

LONDON.—NOW that the Knesset has empowered the Israel Government to enter into negotiations for reparations with the West German Federal Republic the stage has been set for what must surely be one of the strangest, most delicate, and most heart-searching dramas in diplomatic history.

Since the foundation of Israel and the establishment of the West German Federal Republic, no relations or contacts of any kind have existed between the two States. In general, Western Germany, as the saying goes, has been "readmitted to the comity of nations." But not as far as Israel is concerned. For Israel, Germany remains an outcast.

There exists between the two States a complete rupture in the fabric of international life, more complete even than between states at war — because war is a recognized international relationship imposing certain rights and obligations apart from hostility. Israel accepts no relationship with Germany at all — she simply and utterly turns her gaze away from Germany. The mass-murder of the Jews, committed under Hitler by the recognized German Government, with the help of German executants, and without any open resistance or remonstrance from the (admittedly imperfectly-informed) mass of the German people, is a crime quite incommensurate with even the normal excesses and atrocities of war, and has left jagged scars in the souls of the Jewish survivors which cannot be compared with ordinary war wounds.

But both Israel and West Germany are now States and, as such, members of an international community which cannot exist without mutual recognition and a degree of intercourse, however small, between its members. They have to live in the same world. They are even, each of them, increasingly drawn into the same international system. The question is how the minimum of normal international co-existence between them — no more than that is possible in this generation at least — can be brought about.

Contact with Germany

The initiative was taken last September by the West German Federal Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, who, after expressing his horror of and shame at the Hitlerite crimes, offered "jointly with representatives of Jewry and the State of Israel... to bring about a solution of the material reparation problem in order to facilitate the way to a spiritual purging of unheard-of suffering."

This was a statesmanlike and tactful offer. Dr. Adenauer did not pretend that reparation would be made for the irreparable. He simply proposed to make good those material things that can be made good, even though they may be only a minor item in the over-all account. Nor did he make conditions, such as establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and Germany. He offered something without demanding anything in return — not even moral compensation. But it was clear that if Israel accepted his offer, she would by that very act *do* something in return; namely, enter into contact with Germany. She would turn her gaze back towards Germany, even if only a gaze full of tormented abhorrence and unrelieved wrath.

This is in fact what the present acceptance of the offer to negotiate means. It is clear that the acceptance has been wrung from the Israel people and Parliament against their deepest feelings, and it makes no difference that these feelings have been exploited by extremist parties in Israel for their own political ends. To enter into any dealings with Germany at all — even if these dealings consist only in accepting material reparation, and result in much-needed economic relief—Israel has to overcome feelings of extreme horror and revulsion. To get power to negotiate at all, Israel has had to accept Chancellor Adenauer's offer in what, in more normal circumstances, would certainly be considered very ungracious terms. But circumstances are anything but normal.

Other Cheek

It is now up to the Germans to live up to the exigencies of this extraordinary drama. In more ordinary circumstances it might be understandable for them to feel that if their gesture of repentance and sacrifice is to be accepted with nothing but harsh and bitter words, they might as well retract it. It is up to them to understand that this would be fatal in this context. They must be prepared, not only to pay — and to pay generously without haggling — but to pay without expecting thanks. They must be content with regaining something of their good name before their own conscience and before the eyes of the world at large, without expecting forgiveness from their victims; as regards these, they must, for the time being, be content with the amount of recognition and passing-over of what has happened which is implied in the mere act of negotiation and acceptance of reparation. If they are wise, they will not expect more and will, indeed, turn the other cheek to any wounding gesture which the Israelis may find it impossible to avoid at this first contact with Germany.

Test for Adenauer

To make that clear to the West German Parliament and the German people — who have many hardships and worries of their own to put up with — will be as difficult for Dr. Adenauer as it was for Mr. Ben Gurion to persuade his people to give him the powers to negotiate that he has now obtained. It is, in a sense, the most searching test of Dr. Adenauer's statesmanship — a more difficult test than the larger dealings with France, Britain, and America, in which, so far, he has so brilliantly succeeded. If he stands it, if he succeeds in making the West German Parliament and people understand, this will not mean a German-Jewish reconciliation. That, in this generation at least, is not to be expected. But it will mean the beginning of co-existence between the States of West Germany and Israel, even without normal diplomatic relations, and the restoration of the fabric of international life in the place where it has been rent in a manner which, up to now, might have seemed beyond repair.

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